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EXAMINER	
CHU, MICHAEL	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/925,093	METCALF, DARRELL J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Chu	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 August 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-4, 16-18, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Grooters (US Patent# 6,862,741).

Consider Claim 1. Grooters teaches a public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems (See Parts 226, 100 of Figures 2 and 3, Col. 4, lines 27-50) comprising:

a.) at least one publicly-accessible large-screen display and display means for imaging screen-content onto said large-screen display (See Parts 226, 100 of Figures 2 and 3, Col. 4, lines 27-50);

b.) at least one wireless handheld device having user-input means for transmitting at least one type of control signal from said device (Col. 4, lines 27-50, particularly lines 37-41, Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Part 218 of Figure 2, See Parts 218, 310, 312, 314 of Figure 3);

c.) said wireless handheld device(s) suitable for establishing a communications link with a publicly-accessible wireless communications network

(Col. 1, lines 14-16, Col. 3, lines 21-23, Col. 4, lines 9-14, Col. 8, lines 36-44, Col. 5, lines 13-27);

d.) said wireless communications network having at least one electrically powered microcontroller (Col. 4, lines 41-44), at least one control-circuit, and software for receiving and interpreting said control signals (Col. 4, lines 51-60, See Part 212, 100 of Figure 2, See Parts 112, 102 of Figure 1), and for controlling screen-content of at least one video system, on said large-screen display, according to said user-input (Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Parts 226, 310, 312, 314, 214, 100 218 of Figure 3), where buttons pressed (actuators 310, 312, 314) allow the second information handling system 218 to display program content on display 226; and

e.) said wireless communications network having control signal reception means suitable for receiving said control signals and for routing same to said microcontroller(s) (Col. 4, lines 51-60, Col. 7, lines 54-61, See Parts 112, 102 of Figure 1, Col. 1, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27, See Parts 410, 412, 414, 416 of Figure 4).

Consider Claim 2, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system where the large-screen display comprises a television device or monitor to display a program guide to a user for the purpose of browsing programs of interest (Col. 1, lines 19-26). However, Grooters does not specifically teach the system wherein the large-screen display comprises at least one projection screen and at least one projector to project user-input controlled video signal. It is inherent in the art for the television

display to comprise a projection screen with use of a projector in an entertainment system to enhance the visual and audio effects in viewing movies or playing video games.

Consider Claim 3, in regards to claim 2 above. Grooters teaches the system where the large-screen display comprises a television device or monitor to display a program guide to a user for the purpose of browsing programs of interest (Col. 1, lines 19-26). However, Grooters does not specifically teach the system wherein the projection screen(s) of claim 2 comprises a screen material suitable for rear-projection. It is inherent in the art for a projection screen to have a material suitable for rear-projection, to accompany multiple users or viewers in an entertainment system to display programs, movies, games, etc.

Consider Claim 4, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system wherein the large-screen display comprises a screen composed of a multiplicity of pixel elements (Col. 1, lines 19-26).

Consider Claim 16, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system wherein the communications link and publicly-accessible wireless communications network consists of at least one connection with the international global network, commonly referred to as the `Internet` (Col. 4, lines 9-14, Col. 8, lines 36-44).

Consider Claim 17, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system wherein the communications link and publicly-accessible wireless communications network consists of a connection with at least one wide area network, commonly referred to as a `WAN` (Col. 8, lines 36-44, Col. 4, lines 9-14).

Consider Claim 18, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system wherein the communications link and publicly-accessible wireless communications network consists of a connection with at least one local area network, commonly referred to as a `LAN` (Col. 8, lines 36-44, Col. 4, lines 9-14).

Consider Claim 25, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system further comprising a communications link between said microcontroller(s) and at least one non-volatile memory to store user-input programmable parameters and to retrieve same therefrom as needed (Col. 4, lines 1-26, See Parts 145, 146 of Figure 1).

Consider Claim 26, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system further comprising a communications link between said microcontroller(s) and at least one non-volatile memory to retrieve pre-assigned parameters therefrom as needed (Col. 4, lines 1-26, See Parts 145, 146 of Figure 1).

Consider Claim 27, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system further comprising a communications link between said microcontroller(s) and at least one updateable database record to store game-related information and to retrieve same therefrom as needed (Col. 2, lines 18-24, Col. 4, lines 51-60, lines 1-26).

Consider Claim 28, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system further comprising at least one software routine that provides access to the system upon receipt of at least one acceptable access-code sent from a wireless handheld device (Col. 4, lines 5-26, See Part 160 of Figure 1).

Consider Claim 29, in regards to claim 28 above. Although Grooters teaches the system with an access-code sent from a wireless handheld device, Grooters does not

specifically teach that the code consists of at least one telephone number. It is inherent for an access code to include any combination of numbers, including a telephone number, depending how the user wants to program the code.

Consider Claim 30, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system further comprising a software interface responsive to user-input from a wireless device to facilitate on-screen selection of pre-determined parameters that will effect screen-content of said video system(s) (Col. 6, lines 19-54), where pressing buttons (actuators 312, 310, 314) allow a user to view a program by selecting channels that are pre-determined on the program guide.

Consider Claim 31, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches the system(s) further comprising a software interface responsive to user-input from a wireless device to facilitate on-screen selection of programmable parameters that will effect screen-content of said video system(s) (Col. 4, lines 7-14, Col. 6, lines 19-54), where the programmable system 100 is controlled by the user.

Consider Claim 32, in regards to claim 1 above. Although Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the public system for controlling content seen on large-screen systems comprising at least one wireless communications network, Grooters does not specifically teach the network(s) further comprising caller-identification means for automatically identifying a caller who has established a communications link with said network(s). It is inherent in the art for a network to have caller-ID means to identify a called that establishes a communications link with the wireless network.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 5-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grooters in view of Kotzin et al. (US Patent# 6,470,180).

Consider Claims 33 and 34. Grooters teaches a public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems (See Parts 226, 100 of Figures 2 and 3, Col. 4, lines 27-50) comprising:

a.) at least one publicly-accessible large-screen display and display means for imaging screen-content onto said large-screen display (See Parts 226, 100 of Figures 2 and 3, Col. 4, lines 27-50);

b.) at least one wireless handheld device having user-input means for transmitting at least one type of control signal from said device (Col. 4, lines 27-50, particularly lines 37-41, Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Part 218 of Figure 2, See Parts 218, 310, 312, 314 of Figure 3);

c.) said wireless handheld device(s) suitable for establishing a communications link with a publicly-accessible wireless communications network (Col. 1, lines 14-16, Col. 3, lines 21-23, Col. 4, lines 9-14, Col. 8, lines 36-44, Col. 5, lines 13-27);

d.) said wireless communications network having at least one electrically powered microcontroller (Col. 4, lines 41-44), at least one control-circuit, and software for receiving and interpreting said control signals (Col. 4, lines 51-60, See Part 212, 100 of Figure 2, See Parts 112, 102 of Figure 1), and for controlling screen-content of at least one video system, on said large-screen display, according to said user-input (Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Parts 226, 310, 312, 314, 214, 100 218 of Figure 3), where buttons pressed (actuators 310, 312, 314) allow the second information handling system 218 to display program content on display 226; and

e.) said wireless communications network having control signal reception means suitable for receiving said control signals and for routing same to said microcontroller(s) (Col. 4, lines 51-60, Col. 7, lines 54-61, See Parts 112, 102 of Figure 1, Col. 1, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27, See Parts 410, 412, 414, 416 of Figure 4).

However, Grooters does not specifically teach that the wireless handheld device is a wireless phone or a PDA having user-input means suitable for taking at least one type of control input from a user and transmitting as identifiable control signals. However, in related art, Kotzin et al. teaches a plurality of handheld wireless devices that are cellular phones or personal digital assistants (PDAs) (Col. 2, lines 48-53, Col. 1, lines 46-48), used for enhancing a wireless gaming experience. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Grooters and Kotzin et al. in order to allow multiple

capabilities of a wireless handheld device, including making phone calls, gaming or accessing the Internet.

Consider Claim 5, in regards to claim 1 above. Although Grooters teaches a public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems comprising at least one wireless handheld device, Grooters does not specifically teach that the wireless handheld device(s) consists of a wireless telephone having user-input means suitable for taking at least one type of control input from a user and transmitting same as identifiable control signals. However, in related art, Kotzin et al. teaches a plurality of handheld wireless devices that are cellular phones or personal digital assistants (PDAs) (Col. 2, lines 48-53, Col. 1, lines 46-48), used for enhancing a wireless gaming experience. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Grooters and Kotzin et al. in order to allow multiple capabilities of a wireless handheld device, including making phone calls, gaming or accessing the Internet.

Consider Claim 6, in regards to claim 5 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the wireless telephone and identifiable control signals of claim 5 wherein said user-input means is provided by at least one of said telephone's push-buttons and said identifiable control signals are provided by a transmittable signal generated during the depression of any of said push-button(s) (Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Parts 310, 312, 314, 218 of Figure 3), using actuators 310, 312, 314 to input data by the user.

Consider Claim 7, in regards to claim 5 above. Grooters teaches outputting screen-content control signals in response to control signals (Col. 6, lines 19-54), where

a user uses the second information handling system 218 for user-input using actuators to display a program content on display 226. However, Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., does not specifically teach the wireless telephone and identifiable control signals of claim 5 wherein said user-input means is provided through said telephone's mouthpiece and said identifiable control signals consist of at least one vocalized sound, wherein;

-at least one microcontroller of the system provides voice recognition software routines suitable for interpreting said vocalized sound(s).

Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well-known in the art for a phone to contain a microphone to input voice signals, thus allowing the phone having software containing voice recognition capabilities to comprehend the vocalized sounds from the user(s). It is obvious to further modify the wireless device (phone) in order to provide a convenient way to for a user to transmit signals without the use of the hands.

Consider Claim 8, in regards to claim 1 above. Although Grooters teaches a public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems comprising at least one wireless handheld device, Grooters does not specifically teach that the wireless handheld device(s) consists of a wireless Personal Digital Assistant ('PDA') having user-input means suitable for taking at least one type of control input from a user and transmitting same as identifiable control signals. However, in related art, Kotzin et al. teaches a plurality of handheld wireless devices that are cellular phones or personal digital assistants (PDAs) (Col. 2, lines 48-53, Col. 1, lines 46-48), used for enhancing a wireless gaming experience. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Grooters and Kotzin et al. in order to allow multiple capabilities of a wireless handheld device, including making phone calls, gaming or accessing the Internet.

Consider Claim 9, in regards to claim 8 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the wireless PDA and identifiable control signals of claim 8 wherein said user-input means is provided by at least one of said PDA's push-buttons and said identifiable control signals are generated during the depression of any of said push-button(s) (Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Parts 310, 312, 314, 218 of Figure 3), using actuators 310, 312, 314 to input data by the user.

Consider Claim 10, in regards to claim 9 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the wireless PDA and identifiable control signals of claim 9 wherein said user-input means is provided by at least one touch-screen event of said PDA and said identifiable control signals are generated in response to any of said touch-screen event(s) (Col. 6, lines 35-38), using a software-driven touch-screen LCD display.

Consider Claims 11, 12 and 13, in regards to claim 10 above. Although Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches a wireless handheld device (PDA) and identifiable control signals, Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., does not specifically teach the wireless PDA and identifiable control signals of claim 10 wherein:

-said touch-screen events of said PDA are provided by handwriting recognition of a PDA stylus when writing on said touch-screen and said control

signals are comprised of characters interpreted by the PDA handwriting recognition software (claim 11);

-the identifiable control signals of claim 10 wherein said touch-screen events of said PDA are provided by the tap of a PDA stylus at a particular location on said touch-screen (claim 12); and

-the identifiable control signals of claim 10 wherein said touch-screen events of said PDA are provided by movement of a PDA stylus on said touch-screen (claim 13).

Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well-known in the art for a wireless PDA to include a PDA stylus in order to input data or instructions into a PDA. It would be obvious to further modify the wireless PDA to include a stylus for recognizing handwriting with the stylus, using the stylus to tap a particular location on the touch-screen of the PDA in a particular movement in order for a user to conveniently generate and transmit input functions into a wireless PDA device without the use of depressing buttons.

Consider Claim 14, in regards to claim 1 above. Although Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches that the wireless handheld device(s) used in the system is a wireless cellular phone (Kotzin et al., Col. 2, lines 48-53, Col. 1, lines 46-48), Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., does not specifically teach that the wireless handheld device(s) consists a combination of a wireless phone and a wireless Personal Digital Assistant. Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well-known in the art for a wireless phone to be a wireless PDA. It would be obvious to further modify the wireless

handheld device(s) used in the system to have both cellular phone and PDA capabilities in order to efficiently have multiple capabilities of a device for convenience of the user, allowing to make phone calls, allow gaming, use of the internet, etc.

Consider Claim 15, in regards to claim 1 above. As mentioned in rejecting claim 1 above, Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches a public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems (See Parts 226, 100 of Figures 2 and 3, Col. 4, lines 27-50) comprising a communication link with at least one wireless handheld device (Col. 1, lines 14-16, Col. 3, lines 21-23, Col. 4, lines 9-14, Col. 8, lines 36-44, Col. 5, lines 13-27). Kotzin et al. further teaches that the communication link and publicly-accessible wireless communications network of claim 1 consists of a connection with at least one telephony service provider (See Part 209 of Figure 2, Col. 3, lines 44-50,Col. 1, lines 13-17, lines 57-59). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the teaching of Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., in order to provide transmitted information between a user communicating to obtain video, gaming data, etc.

Consider Claim 19, in regards to claim 1 above. Grooters teaches video-output circuitry for outputting video screen-content to said large-screen display, and controlling video screen-content on said large-screen display according to user-input (Col. 6, lines 19-54, See Parts 210, 226, 100 of Figure 2, Col. 4, lines 27-60, See Parts 226, 100, 218 of Figure 3, Col. 1, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27). Although Grooters teaches the public system for wirelessly controlling content seen on large-screen systems comprising a wireless network with a microcontroller and a control circuit, Grooters does

not specifically teach the system wherein the microcontroller and control circuit comprises an interactive communications link with at least one video-game system, said video-game system(s) comprising:

a.) at least one interactive software game;

b.) input circuitry for receiving input-controller information from said control signal(s) in order to control game parameters.

Grooters does not specifically teach that the video screen-content is video game screen-content.

However, in related art, Kotzin et al. teaches a particular application of a handheld wireless device in a video game where a gaming server 116 and a data server 212 are used to provide gaming information to one or more handheld wireless devices that are connected to a cellular network (Col. 2, lines 53-60, See Parts 212, 202 of Figure 2, Col. 1, lines 60-67, See Parts 116, 101 of Figure 1). Kotzin et al. teaches a network with interactive gaming (Col. 1, lines 25-37). Kotzin et al. teaches sending commands or requests to interactively acquire data for gaming purposes (Col. 1, lines 35-39, Col. 4, lines 32-45, Col. 1, lines 25-34), where network gaming includes one or more players communicating with other players or computer systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Grooters and Kotzin et al. in order to conveniently and efficiently use a wireless device (cellular phone) to allow interactive gaming via a wireless network.

Consider Claim 20, in regards to claim 1 above. As mentioned in rejecting claim 19 above, Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the microcontroller and control circuit and all of the limitations of claim 20 except for:

step a.) video hardware and software, and input circuitry for receiving and interpreting input-controller information from said control signal(s) in order to control video parameters.

However, Kotzin et al. further teaches sending commands or requests to interactively acquire data for gaming purposes (Col. 1, lines 35-39, Col. 4, lines 32-45, Col. 1, lines 25-34), where network gaming includes one or more players communicating with other players or computer systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Grooters and Kotzin et al. in order to conveniently and efficiently use a wireless device (cellular phone) to allow interactive gaming via a wireless network.

Consider Claim 21, in regards to claim 20 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the video hardware and software further comprising means for controlling screen-content on said large-screen display (Col. 6, lines 19-54, Col. 4, lines 27-50, Col. 1, lines 27-32, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27), by having the second information handling system 218 to control the information handling system 100 to display programs chosen by the user.

Consider Claim 22, in regards to claim 20 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the video hardware and software further comprising means for switching screen-content on said large-screen display (Col. 6, lines 19-54, Col. 4, lines

27-50, Col. 1, lines 27-32, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27), where the displayed channels can be switched to provide a different program to the user.

Consider Claim 23, in regards to claim 20 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the video hardware and software further comprising means for modulating screen-content on said large-screen display (Col. 6, lines 19-54, Col. 4, lines 27-50, Col. 1, lines 27-32, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27).

Consider Claim 24, in regards to claim 20 above. Grooters, as modified by Kotzin et al., teaches the video hardware and software further comprising means for controlling screen-elements on said large-screen display (Col. 6, lines 19-54, Col. 4, lines 27-50, Col. 1, lines 27-32, lines 47-67, Col. 2, lines 1-27).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Rakib et al. (US Patent# 6,889,385) teaches a system for providing video-on-demand service, broadband internet access and other broadband services.

Elliott (US Publication# 2002/0077177) teaches a security system for video game system with hard disk drive and internet access capability.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Chu whose telephone number is 571-272-7875. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30am-5pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Chu
Examiner
Art Unit 2684

MC 09/21/2005

EDAN ORGAD
PATENT EXAMINER/TELECOMM.

9/16/05